









back as 1888 on the above subject. My correspondent said:—

"The wages of cargo-coolies in this colony average from \$3 to \$4 per month, the employers, in addition, providing 'chow-chow' and 'samshu.' In Swatow and Amoy the wages average a trifle lower than these figures. The men are not on a 'piece-work,' and it has already been practically demonstrated elsewhere—as in the case of the half-holiday movement at home a quarter of a century ago—that by stopping Sunday labour neither the workmen nor their employers would actually lose anything. For a short time there might be a slight inconvenience to steamers—especially Germans—xious to discharge their cargoes, but that would very soon find its level. It has done so, in fact, all the world over. All Sunday work in Hongkong harbour can be stopped at once without prejudicial commercial interests any appreciable extent, and we only want the Governor to act firmly in order to carry out a measure to achieve this desirable end."

I make no comment, but subscribe myself  
ANTI-SLAVERY.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1891.

#### ENTERTAINMENT AT THE CITY HALL.

The Willard Opera Company "spread" themselves considerably last night, when they not only produced Grunby's farcical comedy—the "Arabian Nights," but flashed out all the brilliancy of their talent in a six itemed concert. The latter was the more enjoyable section of the entertainment and passed off with no inconsiderable amount of *clout*. The performance was opened by Mr. Zeplin, who, in his own finished style flashed off the grand piano solo "Lucia's Borgia." This was followed by Mr. Fearnley, who gave a very pleasing rendering of "Queen of the Earth." Miss Bessie Royal's "Valse" was a fair effort, but it did not enthrall the house to any dangerous degree. Mr. Westworth's singing of "True till Death" was not his most successful effort here, but it met with a decent reception. "The old old words" was a happy selection of Miss Alice St. John's, and in it she scored a brilliant success, and gained no less than three *encores*, to which she graciously responded. Mr. W. Walshe also chose a song that suited his voice admirably and "The Garzone" was so well received that he had also to respond with an *encore*. But what would undoubtedly have been the gem of the evening was Miss Cissie Denver's rendering of "Tostie 'Good-bye'." Had this young lady not been suffering from a severe sore throat, but notwithstanding this she brought all her art to bear, and was most vociferously applauded. As an *encore* she gave an arch and clever rendering of "Edinboro' town." Sullivan's quartette "Strange adventure" which brought the concert to an end was not quite the success that was anticipated. After an interval the "Arabian Nights" eventuated and ran with a fair amount of smoothness to the end. Mr. Willard as *Hummingbird* was not in the form that he showed here in the same character on a previous occasion, but he gave an amusing rendering of that very much mother-in-law character, *Mrs. H.* also found an exceedingly intelligent exponent of her views in the person of Miss Cissie Denver. The *Mrs. Gilliland* of Miss Bessie Royal was a clever performance, but she is responsible for more than one pair of tear-stained cheeks to-day, for we were on the verge of committing matrimony but the vision of the mother-in-law that Miss Royal implanted in our breast has for ever banished all intentions in that direction. Miss Fannie Triggs as *Daisy Matland* was many points above par in acting, and her much mother-in-law character was a good one. The same can also be said of that vision of loveliness who essayed the part of *Barbara*, and we heartily congratulate Miss Miss Grace Norman upon the brilliant success that she scored. As might be expected Miss Vera Patey was quite at home as *Rosa Columbar* and acted with an amount of abandon that quite captivated the ancient portion of the audience. Mr. Vernaad had not much scope as *Ormesad* but he did fairly well with the material available. The "Yoss" of Mr. Harry Hall, although a clever and intelligent performance, was not the best that we have seen him essay, but he was responsible for the most of the laughter. In the part of *Dobson* Mr. Westworth was excellent, and never missed a point. On Wednesday the Company reproduce "Rip," and we hope to see them awarded a full house.

#### PETER WONG'S REVENGE.

##### CHAPTER I.

Parted for ever from my peers. . . .  
It was of no use fighting against circumstances any longer. Here he was, planted down in Chin-chiang, with the prospect of passing good years of his life there. The question was: how could he make those years pass most agreeably?

That he was in Chin-chiang was, of course, a crying sin and shame. Gregory King had already lived in Shanghai, and he liked living there. He was a sociable man, a pleasant companion, and a very second-class man of business. He could sing a little, paint a little, and talk scandal unlimitedly. No longer a young man, he was still thoroughly "well-preserved." By which he it understood that he did not yet avoid any deadly dishes, but ate nuts freely, even cracking them with his very own teeth. Perhaps he was a trifle bald, but of course that is not necessarily a disadvantage. At any rate, he had not yet given up being scrupulously particular about his personal appearance.

How came it he was sent to Chin-chiang? This was a nice day's wonder in Shanghai, and the story of his banishment has not yet been satisfactorily settled. The *Tai-pan* of his firm, Messrs. White and Smith, the well-known shipping and general agents, must have known. But he was a surly Scotchman, who never relaxed, even over a St. Andrew's dinner. Gregory King himself, though not quite as astounded as he did not know. He had never, to any marked extent, broken the ten commandments. He had often declared himself incapable of falling in love. Was it jealousy of his brilliant social successes? History has never cleared up this point. But Gregory King was sent to Chin-chiang, and told he had better make up his mind to stay there for the next three or four years.

And his friends, who accompanied him to the steamer and saw him off, said it was an abominable shame, and muttered a good deal about seeing things put before long. Then they went back home, and forgot straightway all about Gregory King.

It was perhaps a trifle difficult to keep his temper in face of the exulting joy of the man who had come to relieve. Such a shabbily dressed man, with no soul above his waist, and a soda who had let the house go to rack and ruin, and could not be decay and spiders though both started him full in the face. This poor creature had not stirred outside his compound for six months.

A little—the most powerful poison, on Philip's Gilt and Grand Palace No. 99.

at least, had been laid up with fever scores of times without any one to nurse him, and piled Gregory King exceedingly. This was intensely exasperating. But solitude soon calmed Gregory's spirit. After three days of incessant rain and utter loneliness he resolved to brave the elements and call upon the community of Chin-chiang.

Anyone who has visited this moribund port, knows that the river which winds through the place cuts the foreign community completely in two. On the one side, where the Shanghai steamers lie, are old decayed foreign houses, once gay and hospitable, now falling to pieces, or tenanted by Chinese. In Gregory King's days the only buildings still occupied by foreigners were the Customs' offices, presided over by an assistant-in-charge, and the British Consulate, where dwelt another assistant-in-charge, when he was not upon country shooting, or in the Club at Shanghai. These two were Gregory King's only near neighbours. They were the only laymen in the place, if he excepted some half-dozen tide-waiters. All the rest of the foreigners were missionaries, and they lived on the other side of the water, where rose the city walls of Chin-chiang proper.

Now every one is aware, not only that the Chinese are heathens, but that a great many and various religious parties, not to say Churches, are trying to Christianise them. These missionaries are mostly confined to three nationalities: British, American, and French, and they were all represented at Chin-chiang, in very numerous sects. At least, so Gregory King gathered from the Directory, where nine-tenths of the names in the short entry for the port were ranged under various missions. And it was from this same Directory that Gregory King gathered that, if he did not want to go the way of his predecessor, he must make friends with the missionaries.

The Acting Consul was out, and the Acting Commissioner just going out, when Gregory King paid them his duty calls. The Commissioner was a Russian Jew, who knew all up and down the coast of China for excessive carelessness and frugality in expenditure. But though he was notoriously unsociable, he might reasonably be expected to furnish information respecting the other members of the community, and Gregory accordingly made his enquiries.

"There are a great many ladies among the missionaries," he was told, "and of course they are all charming (with the slightest perceptible accent). But if you want to make friends with them, you had better begin by calling at Dr. Mackenzie's Mission. He, the doctor, the only one we have in the place, lives with his cousins, a Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and their family. Good-bye. You will easily find the house; it's the only grey stone one along the river bank."

And the Commissioner escaped, feeling he had lost quite ten minutes out of his walking time, which disturbed the even tenor of his mind for the rest of the day.

Struggling his shoulders, so as to mentally shake off the inhospitable dust of the Customs' premises, Gregory King drew on his gloves, and went forth to pay his calls on the other side of the river.

Pleasant indeed to look upon, even on a cloudy November day, with a north-easter blowing in his teeth, was the missionary settlement of Chin-chiang. All along the river bank, a little way outside the city wall, which formed an almost complete background, were dotted well-built, shabby verandahed houses, facing due south, and securely sheltered from the cold winds. In front of these substantial rooey houses, gardens, well-stocked and carefully cultivated, sloped towards the river, where trim little jetties or garden steps gave easy access to the water. At the back of the houses, following the line of the city wall, ran a wide path. And a little higher up, at a bend of the river, stood the only grey stone house, the one which Gregory King was to visit first.

Crested the steep across in the ferry was chilly enough, but it was not long, and Mr. King soon found himself under the shelter of the city wall, able to look about him without having to hold on to his hat. The path, too, was not a solitary one. Every now and then a Chinaman passed, perhaps conversing in an elevated key to a companion some eight or ten yards behind. And, surely that was a foreign figure! Gregory quickened his pace until he got almost on a level with a young couple who were sauntering slowly along.

No, the man was a Chinaman, dressed in foreign clothes; Gregory ought to have known him a long way off by his heavy clumsy build. Unmistakably a native, witness even the thick coarse hair, which covered what of his head could be seen under an English clerical hat. No amount of European dressing or culture could ever conceal the birth of this young fellow. Perhaps his clothes rather showed off how truly Asiatic he was.

But his companion, a young girl of about twenty, was just as unmistakably European. The hair was of that warm brown colour vulgarly called auburn. Not red, but that burnished brown which is associated with the name of Burne-Jones. Of course Gregory King could not as yet see her face. But he groaned in spirit at her exceedingly troubled, not to say mentally hurt, at the garments in which this lady was arrayed. It was not only that they were of an atrocious colour, make, and material (a staring red and black plaid skirt surmounted by a black cloth jacket trimmed with rusty satin) but that the skirt was hopelessly crooked and hung uneven, the coat was unbuttoned, and the young lady's hair seemed on the point of descending, requiring constant support from hands encased in yellow cotton gloves. And yet her figure was pretty enough, her step firm and light, and her face, which she now half turned towards Gregory, was absolutely a pleasing one.

Here, however, was the gate of the grey house. The young couple passed out of sight round the corner of the city wall—"Lie Boehm" in the *N. C. Daily News*.

(To be continued.)

#### BERI-BERI.

We take the following extract from Dr. Fox's recent report on the Yung Wah Hospital in the Straits: the death rate of which institution in 1888 was 40.75, but in 1890 it had been reduced to 6.18. The Doctor's reference to beri-beri is decidedly interesting and offers to the world, for solution, a "hygienic puzzle" of the first water, and with all confidence we leave the subject in the hands of our hygienic scientists. It seems that this fell disease (beriberi) (skin to leprosy in its infectious character) confines itself entirely to the male sex, and to them only, above the age of 16 years. Families consisting of husband, wife, son and daughter living under exactly similar conditions, observing the same dietary system, it is found from medical diagnosis that only the males of the family suffer, and only those entering upon manhood. Doctor Fox says that the true etiology of beri-beri still remains obscure. Why it is that women are never attacked, that no one under the age 16 becomes afflicted, are questions that are still unanswered. It has been suggested that bad hygienic conditions are the real cause, but this reason will not account for the fact that father and son are attacked, while mother and daughter enjoy perfect immunity, although both have been living under the same unfavourable conditions. Bad hygienic conditions would predispose one to catch any disease

Intimations.

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**HONGKONG**

that was going, and not beri-beri only. From the year 1888 to 1890 nearly four thousand (3972) cases of beri-beri were admitted into hospital. This number can be further divided into dry and wet forms. Beri-beri, dry 995. Beri-beri wet 2,976.

It will be seen that the wet is much more prevalent of the two forms, more than double. The ages from 20 to 36 give the biggest returns, possibly for the reason that 90 per cent. of the miners are about this age.

The occupations of 3972 cases are worth nothing, as they are most in those occupations which are exposed to malaria, such as opening grounds, felling virgin jungle, &c.

Occupations. Beri-beri, dry. Beri-beri, wet.  
Miners ... 769 ... 2,476  
Wood-cutters ... 41 ... 49  
Coolies ... 38 ... 54  
Charcoal-burners ... 16 ... 30  
Nil (beggars) ... 35 ... 41

Mining, wood-cutting, charcoal-burning are occupations that expose one to malaria. That malaria causes beri-beri there can be no doubt, but how, is a question not answered yet. Tamil coolies making new roads, opening new estates, are as subject to fever as any nation, but they do not develop beri-beri.

Four thousand eight hundred piculs of Yunnan copper have been taken down by steamers from Ichang.

Five prisoners charged with highway robbery were executed at Nanking about a week ago. None of them were over 30 years of age.

By the capsizing of a passenger boat three men were recently drowned at Wanchow. The authorities are inquiring whether the accident was caused by the wind or the overcrowding of the boat.

A private soldier of the Paokai hill garrison camp in Chin-chiang and his wife both committed suicide at the same time. No reason can be assigned for the act. The burial expenses were paid by the commanders.

Eleven more of the Wanchow bandits have been captured by the village volunteers. There are no leaders among the prisoners. Two of them have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The rest are still awaiting the decision of the high authorities.

During the annual street procession in Soochow the crowd became so dense in one of the by-streets that three unfinished buildings collapsed with a fearful crash. Four men were fatally injured, and one woman with a child in her arms was killed outright. A water-melon dealer in a boat anchored close by the shore also perished, struck by the falling beams which sank the boat as well; and several other men were more or less injured. The authorities are now busy holding inquests.

In one of the suburban villages outside Nanking lived a farmer and his wife. By dint of hard work and diligence they made enough for their daily necessities. Lately the farmer went to the city to sell some of his produce, leaving the woman alone in the house. About midnight several robbers broke into the premises and demanded money. The frightened woman having nothing to give, was plundered of all its effects, which were not worth much. What caused the husband greater sorrow was that the poor victim was near her confinement. The Nanking magistrate held an inquest and defrayed all the burial expenses. Warrants are out for the arrest of the murderers, who when caught will no doubt suffer immediate decapitation.

The Commander of the Chin-chiang garrison forces has received orders from the Chi-chiang Governor to proceed with forces to Wanchow against the bandits who have been making bloody incursions on the suburban villages of the city and threatening the city itself. The three bandits captured by the rustic volunteers have been put on trial. They have been very badly treated by their enraged captors, as many wounds on their persons testify. Though much tortured no confession has been extracted from them, and doubt is raised whether these men are really members of the dreaded mountain bands or whether they have been accused because of having incurred the enmity of some of the rustics.

During the personal inspection by the city commandant of Wanchow one night he found the Mahang gate wide open and not a soldier on guard duty. For a moment he was astonished at the negligence of the official keeper, especially as there were rumours that bandits were waiting for an opportunity to enter the walls with the object of plundering the pawn-shops. He called out aloud but no voice answered. A search was made and the official keeper at last appeared, drunk as a lord, while the braves, infected by the example of their chief, had gone "on a spree." The commandant soon brought the keeper to his senses by means of pretty strong threats. The gates were closed and the keeper and his guards placed under lock and key.

Yenpien is a village in the district of Nanhai, Kuangtung. Years ago foreign missionaries settled down and built a church, living amicably with and preaching freely to the inhabitants. Nothing ever occurred to disturb the cordial relations between the preacher and the rustics until the 15th inst., when a woman proclaimed

that she had lost her son, fourteen years old, and that she suspected the missionaries had stolen and concealed him within the church. She gathered a crowd and led it into the church to make a search. The patrolling guards were mustered, and in an encounter between them and some of the mob bent on plunder, two men were wounded and captured. A later report says that hundreds of people gathered with the intention of destroying the church, but soldiers arrived, dispersed the crowd, and arrested three leaders. A still later report states that both the church and school were torn down. When the troops reached the place the people had already retired. Eight persons were made. One of the mob leaders was killed outright and an inquest was held on his body. There are over one hundred converts in the village.

#### CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 22nd.  
Last Thursday we had another of the Tui-tienhu processions. It was brought out this time, I am told, at the expense of the officials as a thank-offering for the abundant rain of the week before. But the procession this time proved a very tame affair, possibly either because of the shortness of the notice or the business of the season, or because even among the Chinese, fewer persons are found to give thanks for blessings received than to pray for the same.

The officials have at the last, at the urgent request of our consuls, posted the Emperor's proclamation in regard to the riots. It seems to be having a good effect on the people. They dare not say of this as they did of the officials, that it was issued because of foreign money. Some robberies were committed the first part of this month in the Tanti neighbourhood. A few days ago the rangers thought they had discovered the robbers on a boat near Tanti. In conjunction with several guard boats, an attack was made on the suspicious boat and fourteen arrests were made. As some foreign muskets, good clothing, etc. were found on the boat, they felt very sure of their having the right men, and they returned in triumph with them to Chinkiang. But to their chagrin on examination the men proved to be an innocent (?) party of Hunan soldiers returning home.

L-cuts are said to be saving the country north of the river, and yesterday several large swarms were seen passing over the city going southward.

We are having hot oppressive weather.—*N. C. Daily News*.

#### TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 16th.  
The storming of the Bastille and what was involved therein, were brought to mind yesterday in the observance of the day by our friends of the French Republic. Most of the members of the foreign community visited the Consulate in the evening to express their good wishes for the prosperity of the State, to listen to music discoursed by the band, to enjoy a promenade in the illuminated gardens, and to witness one of the finest displays of fireworks that has ever been given at Tientsin. The band in front of the Consulate and the grounds were well lighted with a great number of paper lanterns in different colours, while as one looked into the grounds from the front gate, the grass and flowers presented the appearance of containing innumerable glow-worms, produced by placing little oil lamps all about upon the ground. In addition to the ordinary fireworks, such as fountains, rockets, bombs exploding in mid-air with beautiful effect, there were successively suspended in front of the entrance several of those complicated pyrotechnics which in their combustion display a variety of beautiful designs. At one time the letters "R.F." came out distinctly in pale blue, with suitable setting. A variety of other figures, including Chinese characters, were shown with equal clearness.

There was a very large crowd of Chinese on the bund, with the "packing" that always attends such masses of people, but there was no disorder whatever. As soon as the display was over, they dispersed as quietly as they had come, and it would be difficult to say whence or whither.

For some days we have had very hot, oppressive weather, with humid atmosphere. There has evidently been a good deal of rain all around us, but not much has fallen at this place. From Kalgan the report comes that no rain had fallen up to the beginning of this month, and that it had been so dry that no plaiting of autumn crops had yet taken place. Probably this is not true of the greater part of the province. Rain has fallen over most of the plain. There has been a slight rise in the river. There is slight apprehension of a flood, or even of very high water this year. Steamers come up to the bund as in past years. Every thing is perfectly quiet, and the relations between the Chinese and foreigners appear to be satisfactory.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—*Dr. P. Keane, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin.* Any Chemist can supply it.—*A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), Agents in Hongkong and China.—(Advt.)*

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Advertisements.

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CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE  
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COMPANY.

WILLARD

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), JULY 29TH.  
Planquette's Romantic Comic Opera  
(Composer of "Les Cloches de Corneville.")  
"RIP VAN WINKLE."

Cast of Characters:—  
Rip Van Winkle.....Mr. W. Walshe.  
Peter Van Glim.....Mr. F. Westworth.  
Peter Van Dint.....Mr. F. Seachy.  
Diedrick Knickerbocker.....Mr. P. Vernaad.  
Captain Hugh Rowley.....Mr. F. Fearnley.  
Nick Vedder.....Mr. Harry Hall.  
Katrina.....Miss Vera Patey.  
Sarah.....Two of her (Miss C. Denver.  
Melinda.....Miss Triggs.  
Alice.....Miss Shields.  
Tom Tit.....Miss Norman.  
Captain Hendrick Hudson.....Mr. Frank Seachy.  
1st Lieutenant.....Miss Denver.  
2nd do.....Mr. F. Fearnley.  
3rd do.....Mr. Vernaad.  
4th do.....Miss Venables.  
The Goblin Steward.....Mr. H. Hall.  
and  
Gretchen (wife of Rip).....Miss A. St. John.

THURSDAY, 30th July, 1891.  
Benefit to Mr. W. WALSHE.  
"THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

SATURDAY, the 1st August.  
Farewell Performance.  
"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE."

Plan now Open at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.  
GENERAL ADMISSION:—\$1, \$2 and \$3.  
Late Trains will run on Saturday at 8.45 p.m. and 9 hour after the Performance.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1891. 10105

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FOR LONDON.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"NINGCHOW."  
H. L. Allen, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 6th August.  
For Freight, apply to  
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Hongkong, 28th July, 1891. 10102

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"FOKIKEN,"  
Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 31st July, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1891. 10104

FIRST-CLASS MILCH COW with CALF.  
Apply on board  
S.S. "CATTERTHUN."  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1891. 10105

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.  
NOTICE.  
It has been decided to discontinue the weekly competitions at the Kowloon Ranges during the months of August and September. The ranges will, however, be open for practice as hitherto.  
J. ANDERSON,  
Acting Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1891. 10106

Intimations.

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR  
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special Terms for Shipping and Large Orders.  
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says  
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."  
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Bank Buildings,  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. 10107

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ARTISTIC DECORATOR,  
2, DUDDELL STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1891. 10108

DENTISTRY.  
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP  
AND  
MODERATE FEES.  
M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,  
Surgeon Dentist,  
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),  
HAS REMOVED  
TO  
THE BANK BUILDINGS,  
QUEEN'S ROAD,  
(above Messrs. Dakin, Bros. of China, Ltd.).  
CONSULTATION FREE.  
Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. 10109

S. I. E. N. T. I. N. G.,  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation free.  
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Hotels.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

M. R. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way House on Sha-hai-wan Road is now open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. 10126

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The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Mall Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.  
A. F. DO ROZARIO,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. 10127

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N. O. 29, MOSQUE JUNCTION.  
Apply to  
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German Tavern.  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1891. 10122

TO LET.  
ROOMS in Pedder's Street lately occupied by Dr. Jordan.  
Suitable for offices or Bedrooms.  
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CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.  
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With Immediate Possession.  
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J. M. BASA,  
No. 25, Pottinger Street.  
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Possession from 1st July next.  
For further particulars, apply to  
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THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
TO LET,  
KNUTSFORD TERRACE,  
KOWLOON.  
HOUSES with 3 ROOMS, including Bath-room, Tennis Courts. Good view and healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$32, a month.  
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TO BE LET.  
NO. 5, RICHMOND TERRACE, 5 Rooms, Bathrooms, Kitchen, Yard, and Coolie quarters. Cemented.  
A GODOWN, Wild Dell Building, Wanchai Road, opposite Bakery.  
For further particulars, Apply to  
THE SECRETARY,  
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.  
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HOUSES at Mountain View, near Plunkett's Gap Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6 large dwelling rooms with every convenience. These houses overlook both sides of the island and are cool, comfortable and healthy.  
Apply to  
JOHN A. JUPP,  
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Building Company, Ltd.  
38 & 40, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1891. 10126

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